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Dr. Zook's account of the negotiations with Holland over the African trade is detailed and circumstantial, as is his analysis of the financial history of the company and his account of West Indian complaints against the company's methods in handling the slave trade. He reports nothing that throws light upon the sources of the capital which sought investment in the company, and barely mentions the directing personalities. This is the more to be regretted as Dr. Zook has had a splendid opportunity to examine in detail the records of this company. The study of the development in England of wealth, apart from landed property, presents difficulties insuperable to any single investigator. But the problem may be put in the way of being solved if all workers in the economic history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries report their findings, however fragmentary or negative.

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Free Trade, the Tariff, and Reciprocity. By F. W. TAUSSIG, PH.D.,
LITT. D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1920. Pp. 219.
\$2.00.

This book is a collection of eleven articles on different phases of the tariff question, most of which originally appeared during the period 1904 to 1919 in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and other periodicals.

The papers are arranged in a logical and unified sequence, beginning with a discussion of the general doctrine of free trade and ending with a survey of post-war tariff problems. Each problem is handled with the author's characteristic open-mindedness. Each conclusion is reached after painstaking analysis, with a realization that future developments and changes in economic factors may take from an argument all its force.

In the first essay Professor Taussig discusses some of the old protectionist fallacies which have arisen in connection with dumping, protection to young industries, protection and wages, economic progress, and agricultural competition. The fourth essay has long been regarded as an authoritative contribution to the literature on the relation of wages and prices to international trade. The fifth paper enumerates the advantages and disadvantages of export bounties, special transportation rates for export business, special export prices, and other devices which often cause misunderstanding and international friction.

The tenth paper appeared early in 1916 and in it the author made certain recommendations with regard to the functions of the proposed Tariff Commission which was later established, with Professor Taussig as chairman.

Through the entire collection of writings the author holds to the basic free trade argument that tariff protection diverts the productive energies of the nation from industries which are self-supporting without subsidy to industries which need nursing at the expense of the consumer.

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The Enclosures in England: An Economic Reconstruction. By HARRIET BRADLEY, PH.D. Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Columbia University. Vol. LXXV, No. 2. New York, 1918.

Some twenty years ago Professor Gay laid the foundations for a scientific study of the enclosure movement in England and since that time it has perhaps received more serious consideration from students of English economic history than has any other single subject. The importance of the enclosure movement amply justifies the attention which it has attracted, for it not only produced a striking change in the English method of land holding and land working but it also involved a degradation of the economic and social status of the English agricultural classes, the effect of which is all too apparent in the English countryside today.

Different aspects of the movement have appealed to different students. Some have concerned themselves with the origins, others with the methods by which it was accomplished, others with the effects upon the produce of the soil, still others with its social consequences. And judgments vary accordingly. You will get a very different opinion about it from a "spirited cultivator" like Mr. Prothero from the one you will get from an ardent social worker like Mr. Tawney. It was so even in the sixteenth century when Tusser, with an eye to the crops, sang its praises in bad verse, while Hales, regarding the dispossessed peasantry, denounced it in excellent prose. Relatively little has been written about the causes, for the very good reason that causes are hard things to locate with certainty. Dr. Gray, in his admirable study of English field systems, has made it clear enough that the open-field system